Know-Nothing scenes at a Regimental Muster in Wilkes County.

Messas, Editors :- As Know-Nothingism seems to be the all-absorbing subject I thought a few sketches of its progress would be interesting to your readers. It is now generally known that L. B. Carmichael has accepted the Know Nothing nomination in the mountain District against Hon. T. J., Clingman. I have been told that the general impression has been that Mr. Carmichaei's high intellectual qualifications and gentlemanly bearing would have secured his election, if he had run independently of this prevailing humbug. As it is, the election will result in the return of Clingman.

The honorable gentleman, T. L. Clingman, spoke some time since at a battalion muster ground in Wilkes and was answered by Dr. LaFayette Cook and the Rev. Sam Smith. The whole scene was ludicrous in the extreme, as Mr. Clingman amused himself by quizzing his self-constituted opponents. The arguments of the medical and reverend gentlemen did not materially differ from those which have been constantly used since the importation (if I may so speak) of this wonderful organization! Dr. Cook made, we think, many unnecessary admissions : e. g .- after his well-trained opponent had held up the so-called American party in its most ridiculous light, he replied that Clingman must either have joined the order himself or obtained his information from some renegade "Know-Nothing" by the name of "Bull Tate," about whom he told a very pure and decent anecdote, which conclusively proved that his medical majesty always looks at the back side of every subject. It is hardly necessary to add that this senseless blunder was a tacit acknowledgment that Clingman's remarks were well-timed.

The learned Doctor represents Romanism as antagistic to slavery as well as freedom of conscience and action; but like his brother Know-Nothings he cautiously abstains from giving the public any substantial proof of these positions. I am no Romanist, yet I beg leave to remind your readers of the memorial signed by 3000 New England preachers during the deliberations on the Nebraska bill. This memorial was the result of the most fanatical abolitionism; and yet, strange to say, every christian denomination had representatives among its signers except the Roman Catholics and Episcopalians. Of course, I would not insult my Know Nothing friends by intimating that any "Mormons" signed it, because the religion of Joe Smith (according to Gov. Johnson) is their peculiar favorite, being born and reared on our native hills.

I must confess that some of my Democratic friends are wrong in defending Romanism against the charge of claiming temporal pawer. I can point to passage after passage in Hume's and Lengard's histories, as well as in their own Divines, Fleury, Deus, Bellarmine, Brownson and others, which claim it in uncquivocal language. But Romanists disclaim such pretensions in this country and obey our laws. What more can they do? But as soon as they ride into power, says the "Know Nothing" Advocate, they will change their melodious song of non-intervention in temporal matters. But why, I answer, persecute them while they continue to respect our laws and institutions? Our ancestors anticipated oppression before the stamp act, but did they declare war prior to the positive aggressions of Britain? The civil magistrate suspects a man of stealing; does he therefore disregard the habeas corpus and commit him to prison without proof of positive acts? It is useless to show the application of these principles to the policy of the Know Nothing organization. Preventive justice may sound well in theory, but human laws must lessen crime by punishing positice offences. Without examining minutely into history every intelligent reader knows that Chas. Carroll, of Carrolton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was a Romanist. The names of Bossuet, Massillon, and Bourdalon and others are proof that Romanism always has been the prevailing religion of France. Yet, her banner-waved over the head of the gallant La Fayette in defence of 'American rights. The voice of history is indeed loud in opposition to Know Nothing assertions. Rayner and Miller, Register and Star, may evade its facts, but they cannot deny them unless their imaginations have become flighty since the Virginia elec-tion. The next point in Cook's speech was "foreign influence." To hear him speak one would think that every foreigner, who lands on our shores, is an escaped convict or exile from the hand of justice. Some have, nav many still come here, who are unworthy citizens. But is this a reason for excluding all from office? Should we ever forget that Button Gwinnett, and Robert Morris, of England, Francis Lewis of Wales, James Wilson and John Witherspoon of Scotland, James Smith and George Taylor of Ireland, and Mat. Thornton of foreign birth, signed our Declaration of Independence? To carry out this Know Nothing principle, we must despise the memories of the parents of nearly every signer of the glorious charter of our liberty. George Wythe received his first instructions and patriotic impressions from an intelligent and noble English mother. Hopkinson was assisted by an affluent uncle of foreign extract and Hancock's vast estate descended to him from foreign ancestry. I mention these facts to show that many heroes of the revolution were indebted to foreign-born relations for their means of usefulness to their country. In connection with these facts I cannot omit the names of those great heroes, who fought for our liberties, Baron DeKalb, Count Pulaski, and Koskiusko of Poland, Baron Steuben of Prussia, J. Paul Jones of Scotland, Rochambeau and La Fayette of France. All noble heroes, no doubt, but guilty (alas!) of the atrocious crime of being born in a foreign land! With such men as these around him, Washington's voice (say the Know Nothings) was strenuous in cautioning Americans against foreign influence! They quote the wellknown passage in Washington's farewell address which bids Americans beware of the "insidious wiles of foreign influence." But every one knows that Washington was then advocating the doctrine of non-intervention. He was cautioning them against meddling in the business of other nations, and unless my memory deceives me very much, not one word or syllable can be found in that memorable document which at all supports Know Nothing views! "Put none but Americans on guard to-night." These words are attributed to Washington by the new faction; but Jared Sparks, the learned editor of Washington's writings, denies the existence of any such words among the writings or papers of our immortal President! Could it be supposed that he could utter language, so insulting to many of his illustrious compeers; "put none but Americans on guard to-night," while the gallant La Layette and Gwinnet were by his side; while the warm heart of Englishborn Hamilton throbbed in unison with his own; when the blood of Poland's exiled son still crimsoned the green sward of the sunny South? It is too absurd for further comment. Let me, however, advise some Know Nothings to commit the whole of the "farewell address" to memory and declaim it, that the people may know whether Washington was really a Know Nothing or not!

The sublime part of Dr. Cook's speech remains to be quoted. "The old parties are corrupt: I thank my God that I have washed my hands of the old Whig party." These, I believe, were the Dr.'s very words. One year ago in a political speech in Wilkes county, he stated that he had voted for one Democrat in his life, and then raised his eyes and hands toward heaven, expressing a hope that this one sin might be forgiven him. In 1852 he polled for the legislature on the "division ticket." In 1854 he came to the conclusion that Wilkes county was small enough without division, and ran "to save the Whig party." In 1855 while his term of election is but half expired, he comes to the conclusion that the Whig party is miserably corrupt. I think Mr. Clingman's answer was very good. He told him he at least ought to have resigned his membership before thank-ing his God that he had left the party which elected him. I would like to remind him that, in returning thanks to the people last year for his election, he said he regarded it as a triumph of Whig principles which he believed were the essence of our political welfare, "A change comes o'er the spirit of his dream "-" the Whig party is corrupt," though "out of the abundance of her heart" she sent him, not to represent corruption, of course? I humbly think also that Dr. LaFayette Cook should have first changed his given name, and then notified the Whigs of Wilkes that he had left their ranks, so that they might likewise have returned thanks to their God (if they have one) for his timely secession, before he commenced ruffling their prayerful temper by calling

tryman said that Cook was on the right track at last. I suppose he only meant that his present doctrines would moor him safely at the land of nowhere, where he will realize his eutopian dreams! Though the Whig party can still boast of her Fillmore, Toombs, Stephens, Badger, Graham, Chandler, Clayton, Kerr, Randall, Gilpin, Meredith, Hiester, Reed and Michie, she must fall since her great support in Wilkes county has descried her! "Oct praesidium et dulce decus" nostrum, must be the atin lamentation of the Whig party over the loss of Mr. Cook. If Mr. Cook will excuse our hasty leave of him, we will let the people know what the Rev. Sam Smith did on the occasior. In the first place Mr. Ciingman, not knowing that 'Smith had gotten into the habit of preaching, said the Know Nothing organization was composed of "broken down politicians and hypocritical preachers," and quoted scripture extensively to show that this mixture of politics, preaching and Know Nothingism was somewhat incongruous. This pious turn of thought on Clingman's part, his reverend majesty considered very profane. He, therefore, became very indignant, and poured forth a torrent of abuse on Romanism, foreigners, and the present administration, which aroused a very enthusiastic Democrat, who very unceremoniously spouted forth the "damned lie" in plain Anglo Saxon. The speech was very weak indeed! So much so that Mr. Clingman paid very little attention to it, thinking that the "euphonic howls of the pulpit" would make more religious than political converts. Both of the Know Nothing orators claimed that their party was pro-slavery; but I have the American Organ by my side, which disclaims all connection whatever with the slavery question-neither advocates nor impugns the principles of this institution. They were careful to give themselves little trouble about the election of W. H. Seward and Wilson, by Know Nothing legislatures to the United States Senate, or the deposal of Judge Loring, (by the legislature, though vetoed by Gov. Gardner,) and I presume they would have given themselves less if they had known what was next to follow-a bill disqualifying any attorney to practice law in Massachusetts who hereafter shall act for a slave claimant. Truly, this is "Union on a late style! Truly the eloquence of Clay, Douglas, Cass, and Webster has been spent in vain, if individual States claim and exercise the right of aunulling a positive constitutional law. The ultra-States' right doctrine is entirely thrown in the shade by this truly "Know Nothing" legislature-each State is no longer a sovereign power, acting in subordination to a superior council, but the Constitution is a mere name to be set aside at the pleasure of ignorant fanatics. The "Washington Union" says in a late issue, "there are thousands of Northern Whigs who stand aloof from Know Nothings." Let Southern Whigs consider this and stand boldly in their ranks and fight bravely. The Democracy will still respect them as a gallant party. The political death of Rayner will not effect any thing; his former threats, resulting from disappointed ambition, may be described by the Whig party in that inimitable couplet of highly classical latin:

"Muscucurret plenum led Contra meum magnum ad."

There was once a man who courted two girls at the same time, and while he was talking to one the other came upon the loving pair unexpectedly. This one named Sally, was highly indignant and expressed her disapprobation, when the other, equally dissatisfied, laid aside her maidenly reserve and explained, "Sally, who asked you for your gab?" It is with the fear of being asked this same question that I close my remarks on this fertile subect. I wrote unasked, with the hope that the public might hear something of "Know Nothingism' in the place where I have been on a visit. I know but little of the faults or merits of the parties here spoken of, and therefore can conscientiously say that I write with the kindest feelings for all. Their own blunders lay them open to keen satire from their opponents, so that they must pardon my apparent venom. I sincerely hope that the old parties are still alive, though their opponents say they are dead and buried! We anticipate but little damage from the apostacy of Rayner, Flournoy, Patton, Beale, Smith, Miller, Reid, Stowe, Shepard, Gentry of Tenn., Reade, and many others of less imporof Tenn., Reade, and many tance in politics, medicine and divinity.
P. A. T.

For the Standard. Messes. Editors:- 1 had no idea of troubling you with another communication relative to the municipal election in the village of Nashville. But as there is a very bitter answer written for the Register, over the signature of one Robt. T. Larrimore, I consider an answer necessary in justification of myself. And I was, indeed, surprised at the presumption of Mr. Larrimore in writing his second piece, unless he had some grounds, or some truths on which to base his assertion. But it is an old saying, "that one lie needs a good many more to

Mr. Larrimore acknowledges himself the author of the report published in the Baltimore Clipper, and attempts to defend himself against the statement I made, and against truth; but what does he say in defence of himself? In his report to the Clipper, he says: "The K. N's. carried the day by an overwhelming majority." We will now see in what the majority consisted; sirs, simply this: Out of the four elected, there was one K. N.; he was elected by one vote, and voted for himself! Wonderful victory! Oh, what a triumph! "Carried the day by an overwhelming majority;" one elected out of four, and he voted for himself. I would publish no more such victories-they tell too far from home.-But Mr. Larrimore says, "that he admits all who ran on the ticket were not K. N's., as they are termed, that is not the point." I suppose, then, in electing one out of four, and publishing to the world that it was a K. N. victory, is the point? But honest politicians do not like such points as that; they want the facts. He also says that, "wherever there is a majority a victory can be derived therefrom."-That I admit; and I also admit that the anti K. N's. had the majority, and elected a majority of the commissioners. Did Mr. L. suppose there is any person in the world fool enough to believe that the K. N's ever had a majority and did not use it on every occasion? The idea is as preposterous as for Jupiter to lay aside his thunderbolts and dance a polka with the Muses.

But he says the Know Nothings could then, and can now elect their ticket by five majority; but there were several whose citizenship would not allow them a vote. I admit there were some minors, who call themselves K. N's., they would not let vote; and perhaps one or two who had not been residents of the town long enough to vote. And there were also two or three anti-K. N's., who had not been residents of the town long enough to vote. And I emphatically deny that the K. N's. have an equal number of votes, by several, in the village: and if we count boys, we can surely double them .-But admitting they could, and can do it now; that is not the question. Did they do it? Did that election justify Mr. Larrimore in making the report he did for the Clipper? Does it satisfy the world that Mr. L. has not published a falsehood? Let that conscience which he says condemned him for writing the piece he did for the Register, answer him; s for the world, his article carries a falsehood on its face.

As regards Dr. Wm. F. Drake, the mayor elect, I am instructed, by him, to say that he is opposed to Know Nothingism; that he believes the party originated among the, abolitionists. And further, that he believes the South has been indebted to the Democratic party for several years. And I am prepared at any time to prove it, by the Doctor himself, and others. And I now hurl the lie back in the face of the presumptous writer of the article for the Register, (Larrimore,) and challenge him to deny the as-

He also denies there being any Council at Langly's. If he will enquire of some of the more gentlemanly members of the K. N. party, they will tell him that there have been initiations in Langly's district. And if he will enquire further, he will find it was currently reported, when I wrote to the Standard, that the Council had broken up.

He says "I am driven to use this very disagreeable language; but when a man as innocent as I am in the affair, &c." He is very innocent indeed published a false report in the Clipper, and the truth was told on him-he could not meet it, and then cries out, "persecution." He further states, "there has been no resignation in the town of Nashville."

them "corrupt." I was told before my departure | I will ask the gentleman if W. R. Williams did not | from a social circle in Wilkes that some witty countryman said that Cook was on the right track at | resigned? And several others whose names I could mention; but I deem it nanecessary, knowing that every one will at once see the falsehoods stated in the Register by Mr. L.; for I never read a piece that has so little respect for truth as his. E. D. SMITH.

Nashville, June 7th, 1855.

For the Standard. MESSES, EDITORS:-Fight on! fight hard, and fight faithful! and victory is certainly ours, as in old Vir-

ginia-God bless her forever! The other evening, while reading your "Standard" of reality, the partial election returns from Virginia, I never felt more rejoiced to see the result of one election in my life-not even of our own State. To hear the Whigs-Know Nothings-boast of the anticipated Know Nothing "triumph" in that old Mother of States, and now to witness, know, and see the "unexpected" contrast, is enough to exalt the veins of every tried and true Democrat to the crown of his head; and on the other hand, after the Whigs (Know Nothings,) boasted so independently, and really impudently, that they would carry every thing before them, like a mighty whirlwind or tornado in that old Dominion; that all eyes, North and South, were looking most intently unto her, to see which way the die would be casted; that she would be the index to the Southern States, and the destiny of her sister Southern States would be ruled by her action-I say, when all this was in desired view by the defunct Whigs-Know Nothings-and then, to so suddenly miss their desired expectations, was enough to cast them down again, like the sentenced criminal prisoner, whose neck was doomed to the hempy knot of awful destruction! I reckon our "deserted Shepard" received such a pill on the defeating arrival of the old Virginia election, that he will not digest it before the 2d day of August next; and by that time it will doubtless become so morbid that death will speedily ensue.

Why, sirs, have the people of this most glorious .Union just now got to find out they were or are Americans? Have we been taking day for night and night for day all this long period of our Independence? Are we, American-born, yet to be taught by Know Nothings that we are Americans? Has the Democratic party, (the only true political party,) been governing this most free Republic all this while, (with a few exceptional and now defunct Whig periods,) and been in the dark all the while? What an absurdity! No, really, this is not the case. But, in my humble opinion, the Whigs have been in error all the while; and now, like a cow in the mire, instead of getting out of error, they mire deeper in, until they have worked down into the heretofore unknown pit of Know Nothingism that has never been explored before, and only now by unrighteous, ungenerous, and wicked men-fore-runners to their awful doom.

Sirs, the Whig party is politically dead; they have surrendered their name and fled, and taken refuge under the "dark lantern" of Know Nothingism; and in their fleeing excitement, have carried off a few, and but a few, weak-minded Democrats, by scaring threats, good words, and fair speeches, to deceive the hearts of the simple, which brings to force divine language, "That men of your ownselves shall rise up" in opposition against you, giving heed

to seducing spirits. But I am proud to know that, under my knowledge, there is no Democrat of "high standing the political ring, nor even out of it, that has joined the midnight "assassins"-Know Nothings! And proud again to say, that not even the honorable, high-minded, and high-standing Whigs, such as Ex. Gov. Graham, and the Hon. John Kerr, whom the Raleigh Register and other papers (formerly Whig, and exalting these very men,) now proscribe.-Really intelligent Whigs-if they are defunct-are not going to stoop to such a low, free-negroish, and shameful society. No true Democrat is going to join them in their midnight crusades, nor honorable Whigs either.

Then, Messrs. Editors, be not discouraged; do not despair, but continue darting forth your bombshells of truth, and victory will be ours-did I say, will be ours? I will recall and say, will remain ours, for we have and yet possess it.

Now, Messrs. Editors, here is my humble and candid opinion, that if the Whigs of the United States had had the ascendency in ruling this government, never such a society as the "Know Nothings" would have been hatched. AMERICA.

> For the Standard. JEFFERSON, June 5th, 1855.

Messes. Editors: I noticed in your last issue a communication signed Lee M. Waddell, (and by the by, I don't know any Lee M. Waddell about Rockford) in which the slight ducking of a fishing party in the Yadkin river is turned into a terrible affair. I imagine it was an effort to say something facetious and to create some amusement out of the circumstance. How it has succeeded with others I am not able to say, as for myself it has not amused meexcessively. Notwithstanding the rather poor opinion I entertain of such performances generally, and particularly when they refer to something I have been engaged in myself, I should not have noticed this one had it not been for one statement. It is stated that I lost a large sum of money. This is not true. I had some notes which were injured, but not a cent of money on my person at the time. I have never mentioned money in connection with the affair, nor ever heard of such a report before, and I cannot conceive why such a statement should have been made. Though there may have been no such intention, it was certainly, under the circumstance, somewhat calculated to make me feel unpleasantly.

I may be permitted to add a regret that the author of the communication referred to, could not wait for some other time to display his capacity to write for the newspapers.

I am respectfully, &c., P. N. CRUMPLER.

From the Asheville News. LETTER FROM AN OLD MINISTER.

GABRIEL'S CREEK, N. C., June 2, 1855. MR. EDITOR-Permit me to address you, but not in that sycophantic style which I have seen one Editor speak of another recently, because he had en iisted to fight under the same banner with him. believe, however, as strongly, and perhaps more so, in your patriotism and protestantism, than that gendeman does of the man he so loudly eulogizes. And I as much believe that you are doing a good work, and defending a good cause, as I believe that you lave an existence. I therefore wish you success. t is true you do not profess to be a religious joursalist, and are therefore what you profess to be, the Editor of a political journal, mainly.

I acknowledge that it is heart sickening to hear o much boasting by the new political party of their reat love and zeal for the protestant religion, and or Americanism; and their insinuations that all who liffer with them are not true friends to protestantsm nor to their country. Why, sir, there is not one man of all my acquaintance, who is a member of the Know Nothing Order, that has done as much or his country as your humble correspondent. Not ne, so far as I know, has carried a heavy knapsack and rifle as long and as far as I have, in defence of America against a formidable foe, (Great Britain.) I'hank God I lived to serve out an arduous tour, and

got an honorable discharge. And yet I am branded, by insinuation at least, as untrue to my country! Moreover, Brother Atkin, I have served 43 years is an humble member of a respectable branch of the protestant Church, 30 years of which time I have een trying as best I could to preach protestant reigion. Blessed be God I have often been comforted nyself while engaged in the cause, and have endeavred to impart comfort to others. And now as I am old, by the grace of God if faithful a little longer, I expect to stack arms at the foot of the Cross and get another discharge. It is unkind, I think, in our opponents to brand us as enemies to our country and our religion, because we choose to be Democrats or Whigs either, in preference to joining their Order. I always thought our's was a free country, and that all lovers of their country and of the protestant religion had honesty and integrity enough to defend both, without taking an oath to do so. Hence my objection to the Order. I am disposed to think we can defend religion best without carnal weapons, or a resort to worldly policy. I further think that our good preaching brethren who are so absorbed in this novel scheme are to some extent paralyzing their influence. But they may

think differently. Time will develope how they will reconcile this with their pastoral functions. Be it between them and their God.

I am of opinion that the personage whom they call "Sam" will make a very small showing in August, in Madison and Yancey, if the expression of public opinion is to be relied upon.

Respectfully J. B. McMAHAN.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF COLPORTAGE. BY W. J. W. CROWDER.

The success attending my humble efforts in the Tract cause, during the past quarter, greatly encourages and stimulates me to be more faithful in helping to speedily extend this blessed work to every county in this State, so that every family, rich and poor, shall be visited and re-visited by a pious, praying Colporteur, that the ignorant may be instructed, poor sinners pointed to Jesus, and christians aroused to diligently seeking a deep and active piety. In three months I visited, distributed books to, and prayed with 376 families; of whom 40 had no religjous book except the Bible, and 8 never owned the Bible, and found 27 habitually neglecting church.-I took part in holding 29 public religious meetings, met and addressed more than 800 children in Sabbath Schools and cotton factories, scattered by sale or grant over \$100 worth of printed truth, and received donations in money and subscriptions amount. ing to \$506 for Colportage, besides near \$400 to build a church. In four neighborhoods, that I visited a year ago,

I found 197 families-103 of these had no Bible, 147 no religious books except the Bible, and the average of the whole attending church was once in about 4 years-some of the parents had not been to church in 33 years, and many children nearly grown had never heard a sermon or prayer, and but few knew what a Sabbath School was. Out of the 197 families, only 19 took a newspaper-5 of which were religious, but not a single paper taken for children .-I know of 87 religious papers now being regularly taken by these families—sixty of which are the "Child's Paper," and 12 the "American Messenger." In each of these four neighborhoods there is now a good Sabbath School supplied with books by the Tract Society, 217 children, 19 fathers, and 15 mothers, are being instructed every Sabbath in these schools, many of whom are now able to spell and read, who two years ago knew not the alphabet .-There are two churches being completed in two of the neighborhoods, and a good school house in another, and an old grog shop in the other is used for the school and preaching. Many of these, who were heretofore reduced to beggary and disgrace by the bottle and other vices, are now sober, industrious and respected, and several have been hopefully converted to God.

The Reports of the other Colporteurs whose labors now extend over about 40 counties in this State, show a similar degree of ignorance, destitution and degradation, and also similar results from their religious visits and the printed truth left behind.

I am greatly cheered in seeing the hand of Providence guiding this humble work in North Carolina, which is very manifest in the raising up of Colporteurs and bringing in means for the work. An excellent man, under embarrassing circumstances, agreed on one day recently, to become a Colporteur, and the next day a gentleman proposed to me to give the usual Colporteur's salary, \$150, to help supwalked 16 miles to see me about engaging as a Colporteur, to enable him do more good to souls; and the day after his visit, two gentlemen told me they would help liberally to pay his salary every year. And others are giving \$20 and \$50 to constitute them Life members and Life directors of the society-some of these are given without my application; and amounts, down to a shilling, are being freely given and gladly received, to help push forward God's work in saving perishing sinners.

May God continue to direct us all in this, and every work for evangelizing the world, and to Him shall be all the glory.

Yours truly, W. J. W. CROWDER, Ass't. Ag't. in N. C. for Colportage by the Am. Tr. Society.

Raleigh, June 1st, 1855.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, NEAR ASHEVILLE, N. C .- We are pleased to find that this establishment will be in order to receive visitors during the ensuing summer. The water is pleasant to the taste, and admirable in its effects upon the constitutions of all who have ever used it. The taste is not so harsh as is the taste of most sulphur water, but the system is soon brought under its influence, and diseases at all accessible to such treatment, are speedily removed. To the summer tourist, the whole line of travel from Greenville on to the Warm Springs, upon the French Broad, is unusually attractive. Below Greenville we have the Williamston Springs, above Greenvile, about ten miles, we have the Chick Springs, both possessing fine tonic properties; ascending the Blue Ridge, we have the Mountain House and the Flat Rock House, with their mountain waters, and invigorating breezes; at Asheville we have the Sulphur Springs, to which we have referred; thirty-five miles beyond, we reach the Warm Springs, through the most gorgeous scenery to be met with in the country. The accommodations along the line are fair and constantly improving, and the whole region is so easily accessible by the Railroad terminating at Greenville, and by the hacks and carriages constantly in attendonce there, that we are encouraged in the belief, that in a few years this will present the most attractive excursion to be taken at the South.

The Sulphur Springs are about midway between the extremes of carriage transportation, and cannot fail to be a stopping place to persons going and returning. If, however, tourists are inclined to take a more extended circuit, the way is open no to Knoxville, in Tennessee, and by the Tennessee railroads there are opportunities for a pleasant exursion back to the interior of Georgia.

LETTER FROM A TENNESSEE POST MASTER.-The following letter is published in the Christian Advocate of Richmond, the editor having reported the Post Master at Paris, Tenn., for notifying him in an offensive manner, of the paper not being taken

Paris May the 26 1855. To the Editor of the Richmond advocate Sir to my very grate surprise I was requested for an explat written on the head of yor pper & sent Back from this office Sir I have written to yu twice to dicot that paper for it has not been taken out for Two years & I as an act of cindness to yu sent it Bacck With theas words onit Not worth a dam & gon beside I must say that you have miss construed my meing & miss represedd me to the depotmt & nowe I demand & explinetor at yur hands Foster is gon & not worth a dam & not yur paper It is a very good religious paper Yors in haste W. C. WILLIAMS

500\$ will not get foster out of det heer. The Department at Washington, has taken preliminary steps, as stated in a letter, to the editor of the "Advocate," for the removal of Wm. C. Williams, "P. M., Paris, Te."

A PERFUMED DANDY SNUBBED .- Sitting on the piazza of the Cataract House at Niagara Falls, was a oung foppish looking gentleman, his garments ver highly scented with a mingled odor of cologne and musk. A solemn-faced old looking man after passing the dandy several times, with a look of aversion which drew universal attention, suddenly stopped and in a confidential tone, said:

"Stranger, I know what'll take that scent out of rour clothes; you-"

"What do you mean, sir," said the exquisite, firing up with indignation, starting from his chair. "Oh git mad now, swear, pitch round fight, just because a man wants to do you a kindness!" replied the stranger coolly-"but I do know what'll take out that smell phew! You bury your clothes, bury 'em a day or two. Uncle Josh got a foul of a skunk,

At this there went up from the crowd a simultaneous roar of merriment, and the dandy very sensibly vanished up stairs.

Georgia.—A. H. Stephens has taken the stump as an independent candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Georgia. At a meeting held in Augusta on the 27th ult. he denounced the Know Nothings unsparingly. He intends to carry on a war a la Wise against Know Nothingism and abolitionism, and from present appearances he will be

GORDONTON PENALE ACADEMY. THE exercises of this school will be again resumed on Mon-day, the 2d of July, 1855, under the superintendence of Miss A. E. Woodson. Rates of tuition per session of five

months, as follows:

Spelling, reading and writing,
Arithmetic, grammar and geog Arithmetic, grammar and geography, Philosophy, botany, history, &c., Algebra, geometry, chemistry, rhetoric, &c., Music and use of instrument, 6,50 French, 5,00 Board can be had at Gordonton, the residence of the

teacher, for \$6,00, and in the surrounding neighborhood for \$5. June 2, 1855.

Monuments, Tombs and Head Stones. THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD TAKE THIS METHOD of reminding the public, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of Grave Ornaments, in all variety and the best style of finish and workmanship. He keeps always on hand a large stock of Marble, both of American and Italian, suitable for Monuments, Obelisks, Tombs, Head Stones, &c.; and having in his employ a first-rate Northern Carver and Letterer, he is prepared to put all kinds of Designs and Inscriptions, to suit the tastes and wishes of all. He would respectfully invite a visit to his Marble Yard, at the south-east corner of the Raleigh Grave Yard, where may always be seen specimens of his workmanship and a

variety of styles of Grave Ornaments.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he respectfully solicits a continuation of the same, pledging himself to use his best endeavors to please all.

Orders from a distance will be faithfully and promptly at

WM. STRONACH, Raleigh. October 14, 1854.

MAGNOLIA SPRINGS.

DAVID JORDAN, PROPRIETOR. THIS SPRING IS SITUATED ON THE LINE OF the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad, 13 miles from Pertsmouth, and will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 4th of June next, by the proprietor of the Spring, as-sisted by competent persons, well qualified to attend to the duties of a Hotel, which with the advantages of the Nor-folk market and surrounding country will enable the pro-prietor to keep a good house, which is his determination

A Bowling saloon is attached to the establishment, and a Ball room is now being added together with other improve-ments over former years, and balls and cotillion parties will at all times be provided for at the shortest notice. The Bar will be furnished with wines and liquors of a

superior quality.

The location for health is peculiar to this particular region and is not surpassed by any place in the United States, as in no instance has there ever occurred a case of billious fever or any of the fall attacks usual in the surrounding country, although it has been settled for the last fifteen years. As to the Medical properties of the water if there is any truth in analysis this water stands unequaled by any in the world, and is only approached by one, to wit: a German Spring in Europe.

There are named in the analysis five distinct alteratives,

which accounts for the large class of diseases to which this water is adapted, and no spring can boast of so large a number of persons benefitted and cured for the same amount of

The water will be put up in bbls., half bbls., and magne-sia qt. bottles and sent to order as heretofore.

OXFORD MALE ACADEMY. OXFORD N. C.

THE NEXT SESSION WILL OPEN THE 9TH JULY. Board and Tuition, without extra charges, \$75. Tuition as heretofore, and payable in advance.

For the future, the school will be conducted in a remote and retired part of the town; and pupils boarding in the vicinity of the Academy, or with the Principal, will be removed from any corrupting influences of the town.

J. H. HORNER, Principal.

June 12th 1855.

59-t15thJ.

LAW SCHOOL AT HILLSBORO', N. C. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL begin on Monday, the 18th of June next.

BAILEY.

June 11th, 2855.

CEDAR GROVE ACADEMY. ORANGE COUNTY, N. C.

THE FALL SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL commence on the 9th of July next, and continue twenty-one weeks. Tuition as heretofore, viz: Latin and Greek, per session,

Board, in good families, convenient to the Academy, at from \$85 to \$40 per session.

I shall have the assistance next session of Mr. S. M. Wells, as joint Principal.

Cedar Grove, Orange, June 14, 1855.

MASONIC.

THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND CHAPTER OF N. C., will please convenue at Oxford on the 25th of this month to assist in laying the Corner Stone of St. John's College. By order of M. E., Peter Custis, G. H. P.

THOS. B. CARR, See'y.

MASONIC. THE MEMBERS OF THE GRAND LODGE WILL

please convene at Oxford on Monday, the 25th instant, to assist in laying the corner stone of St. John's College. It is also expected the Grand Chapter will aid in the same C. H. JORDAN, G. M.

June 13, 1855.

A T THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAR-A olina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:
DIRECTORS: J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh.

J. R. Williams, T. H. Selby, do. C. W. D. Hutchings, do. James F. Jordan, James M. Towles. James E. Hoyt, Washington Alex. Mitchell, Newbern. Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington John M. Jones, Edenton. W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City. F. F. Fagan, Plymouth. W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro. H. B. Williams, Charlotte.

Geo. A. Smith, Milton. O. F. Long, Hillsboro.' Joseph White, Anson County. Josh. Boner, Salem, A T. Summy, Asheville. OFFCERS OF THE COMPANY

J. B. G. Roulhac, President. H. D. Turner, Vice President. John C. Patridge, Secretary. John H. Bryan, Attorney. J. Hersman, General Agent. John R. Williams,

Ecccutive Committee. This Company has been in successful operation over i years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of pro-perty in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Dis-tilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now covor

tilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to \$4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Seo'y.

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. OUR RECENT ARRIVALS .- PER EXPRESS. 100 BLACK SATIN ALPACA SACKS.

June 11th, 1855.

50 Frocks.

150 White and Bro. Duck Linen Frocks.

25 Check Marseills Frocks.

Spun " Listo Thread Cotton

Fancy and plain Silk 16 Hose.

We are now selling the above goods cheaper than ever. E. L. HARDING

BANK OF THE STATE OF NORTH CAR-OLINA.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A quarter per cent. has this day been declared on the Capital Stock of this Bank, for the last six months, payable to the Stockholders (less the tax of twenty-five cents on each share owned by individuals) at the principal Bank on the first Monday in July next, and at the branches fifteen days

C. DEWEY, Cashier. 58-11MinJ. Raleigh, June 9, 1855. JOTICE.-THE 6TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

members of the N. C. Mutual Life Insurance Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Raleigh, on the 1st Monday in July next, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing

JAMES F. JORDAN, Sec'y. June 1, 1855.

CANCERS, SCROFULA, &c.—DR. CLOPTON, of Georgia, who has been advertising in some of our Carolina papers for the last year for the cure of Scrofula, Cancers, Ulcers, and all diseases of the skin, will visit Raleigh about the 20th June, and will be happy to wait on those persons who may desire his professional serfices. He has testimonials of success that none can doubt.

June 12, 1855. WM. J. BAKER. THOS. L. BARRAUD. BAKER AND BARRAUD, GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS Tabb's Buildings, Town Point Norfolk Va.

Raleigh, May 21st, 1855.

UNITED STATES MAIL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT. PROPOSALS FOR CARRYING THE MAILS OF the United States from the 1st day of July, 1855, to the 30th day of June, 1859, inclusive, in the State of NORTH CAROLINA, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department in the city of Washington, until 3, p. m., of the 11th of June, 1855, to be decided by the 12th

June, 1855, on the routes and in the times herein specified. NORTH CAROLINA. From Hillsboro', by Chapel Hill and Moringsville.
to Morrissville, 30 miles and back, six times a week,
Leave Hillsboro' daily, except Sunday, at 5 a m;
Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 8 a m;
Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 1 a m;

Arrive at Morrissvile same day by 6 a in; Leave Morrissville daily, except Sunday, at 7 a in; Arrive at Chapel Hill same day by 11 a m; Leave Chapel Hill daily, except Sunday, at 4 a m; Arrive at Morrissville same day by 6 a in.

These hours of departures and arrivals to be changed as may be necessary to secure close connexions at all times with the railroad schedule at Morrissville and

From Hillsboro, or the terminus of the railroad, by Green Spring, Mason Hall, Graham, Boon's Station, and Allemance, to Greensboro' 42 miles and back, daily.

Leave Hillsboro', or railroad, daily on the arrival of

the cars, say at 8 a m;
Arrive at Greensboro' same day by 5 p. m;
Leave Greensboro' on arrival of mail from Lexington, say at 7 p m; Arrive at Hillsboro,' or railroad, next day by 4 a m.

INSTRUCTIONS. Form of a proposal where no change from advertisement is

contemplated by the bidder. 1, —, of —, county of —, State of — propose to convey the mails from July 1, 1855, to June 30, 1859, on route No. ——, from —— to —, agreea-bly to the advertisment of the Postmaster General, dated May 12, 1855, and by the following mode of conveyance,

for the annual sum of

This proposal is made with full knowledge of the distance of the route, the weight of the mail to be carried, and all other particulars in reference to the route and service, and also after full examination of the instructions and require ments attached to the advertisement.

Form of a Guarantee.

The undersigned, residing at-, State of-undertake that, if the foregoing bid for carrying the mail on route No - be accepted by the Postmaster General, the bidder shall, prior to the 1st day of July, 1855, or as soon thereafter as may be, enter into the required obligation to perform the service proposed, with good and sufficient sureties.

This we do with a full knowledge of the obligations and liabilities assumed by guarantors under the 27th section of the act of Congress of July 2, 1836.

> (Signed by two guaranters.) Form of Certificate.

The undersigned, postmaster of ----, State of --certifies, under his oath of office, that he is acquainted with the above guarantors, and knows them to be men of property, and able to make good their guarantee.

For fuller instructions, with conditions to be embraced in the contracts, see the general advertisements for mail pro posals in the southern States, dated January 12, 1855. May 13, 1855.



FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bow-els. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. but it is better that are medicine should quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are ap use in the several diseases to which they are ap plicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the con-

and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient, they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrotula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but un-necessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their wirtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity. For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY JAMES C. AYER, Practical and Analytical Chemist. LOWELL, MASS. Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for \$1.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, For the rapid Cure of COUGHS. COLDS. HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND

CONSUMPTION. This remedy has won for itself such notoricty from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it nas been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that the country abounds that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once trie over every other medicine of its kind is too appar ent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, &c.; and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, Raleigh, N. C.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA .-- NASH CO Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 18-The petition of Thomas W. Wright and wife Eliza rs. N. H. Arrington, Sr. and wife Tempy, Sally Ann Arrington, John Collins, and wife Dollie, John J. Drake, Wm. F. Drake, M. B. Drake, John R. Drake, Thomas Drake, James Philips and wife Mary E., Tempy Drake, and Green W. Drake.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that James
Phillips and wife Mary E. Tempy Drake and Green W. Drake, are non-residents, it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the North Carolina Standard, for six weeks for them to come forward and plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.
Witness, Wm. L. Arrington, Clerk of our said Court at
Office in Nashville, the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1855.
WM. L. ARBINGTON, Cherk.

May 22, 1855. (Pr. adv. \$5,62%.)